

## EXHIBIT 3

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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AUTHORS GUILD, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

23 Civ. 8292 (SHS)OTW

OPENAI, INC., *et al.*,

Conference

Defendants.

-----x

New York, N.Y.  
October 30, 2024  
9:40 a.m.

Before:

HON. ONA T. WANG,

U.S. Magistrate Judge

APPEARANCES

SUSMAN GODFREY LLP

Interim Class Counsel for Authors Guild and Alter Class  
Actions

BY: ROHIT NATH  
CHARLOTTE LEPIC  
JORDAN CONNORS

SUSMAN GODFREY LLP

Attorneys for The New York Times

BY: EMILY CRONIN  
DAVIDA BROOK  
ELLIE DUPLER  
ZACH SAVAGE  
ALEXANDER P. FRAWLEY

ROTHWELL FIGG

Attorneys for New York Times and Daily News

BY: STEVEN LIEBERMAN  
JENNIFER MAISEL  
KRISTEN LOGAN

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Appearances continued

LOEVY & LOEVY

Attorneys for Center for Investigative Reporting

BY: MATT TOPIC

RANDALL W. JACKSON

LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP

Attorneys for Authors Guild and Alter Class Plaintiffs

BY: RACHEL GEMAN

WESLEY DOZIER

ANNA J. FREYMAN

KEKER VAN NEST & PETERS

Attorneys for OpenAI

BY: NICHOLAS GOLDBERG

PAVEN MALHOTRA

MICHELLE YBARRA

ANDREW DAWSON

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

Attorneys for OpenAI

BY: JOSEPH GRATZ

CAROLYN HOMER

COWAN DeBAETS ABRAHAMS & SHEPPARD LLP

Attorneys for Authors Guild and Alter Plaintiffs

BY: SCOTT J. SHOLDER

LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

Attorneys for Microsoft

BY: ANDREW GASS

ELANA NIGHTINGALE DAWSON

FAEGRE DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH LLP

Attorneys for Microsoft

BY: JEFFREY JACOBSON

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(Case called; appearances noted)

THE COURT: All right. Let's see. I think I tried to create my own agenda to try to get through matters a little bit more quickly than we did last time. I believe I may only have blocked two hours for you and hope not to go over.

All right. I want to start with something that shouldn't be controversial, so it's not an invitation for you to make an argument, but there is a motion to consolidate the Center for Investigative Reporting case with the newspaper cases. Can someone confirm -- there is no disagreement about whether consolidation should happen; right?

MR. TOPIC: I was told to go to the microphone. Good morning, your Honor. Matt Topic on behalf of Center for Investigative Reporting.

No objection in concept. But definitely an objection to the 80-day fact discovery period that would result under the schedule that's existing.

THE COURT: We are not doing that.

Next?

MS. BROOK: Good morning, your Honor Davida Brook on behalf of the Times. No objection. But we hope that the schedule does not get kicked out too long because that would be prejudicial to the Times.

THE COURT: Other than objections about the schedule, are there any objections to consolidation?

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1 MR. TOPIC: Not from us.

2 MS. MAISEL: No objection from the Daily News.

3 MR. MALHOTRA: Your Honor, Paven Malhotra from OpenAI.

4 We obviously support consolidation.

5 THE COURT: As you can tell, I'm loud enough without  
6 the microphone. If you are going to come up to the podium,  
7 make sure we can all hear you. You know what, I'm not going to  
8 undo any direction from my deputy because she is right, and I'm  
9 not right. I can hear you better if you speak at the podium  
10 and plan to use the microphone. I guarantee you will not be  
11 louder than me.

12 So there is no objection to consolidation.

13 We will deal with the schedule right now. Let me take  
14 a look at the scheduling. I'm going to grant consolidation  
15 since there is really no material objection.

16 All right. And then as for the timing, I know the  
17 Center for Investigative Reporting expressed concern about the  
18 fact discovery deadline. The December 20, 2024, deadline was  
19 always intended, and it was explicitly called in interim  
20 discovery deadline. We know we are going to push it out. But  
21 I put that in there as a little bit of a benchmark for myself  
22 as well to just make sure that discovery is moving. That  
23 doesn't mean that we're moving your ultimate deadline up at  
24 all. Okay. We are going to try to get through these cases as  
25 well as we can.

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1           One thing I will import from the Center for  
2           Investigative Reporting's schedule is the last day to amend  
3           pleadings or join additional parties without leave of Court is  
4           January 8, 2025, which I believe is the date that you had  
5           anyway.

6           As far as interim discovery deadlines that are agreed  
7           upon between the parties, I tend to try to avoid micromanaging  
8           that. You are free to agree. You are free to push those out.  
9           What I want to see is an understanding of where either the  
10          actual fact discovery deadline or the interim fact discovery  
11          deadline is and whether that needs to be pushed out a little  
12          bit. In a case like this, we will probably have to take it  
13          month to month. So by November or certainly by December, we  
14          will have a better idea of how far out to push that  
15          December 20th interim deadline. I won't say more than that.  
16          Because given the amount and the nature of the disputes that  
17          seem to be percolating upward, I'm not sure if by December that  
18          we will have any better idea of what the ultimate discovery  
19          deadline is.

20          Ms. Brook, you are standing up. You have something  
21          you want to say about that?

22          MS. BROOK: If it pleases the Court, just one  
23          suggestion. The Times was thinking that this was a likelihood  
24          today, so we have the following suggestion, as your Honor said,  
25          to keep us all moving with the recognition that dates may need

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1 to move some which is to keep the current December 20th  
2 deadline as the cutoff for trying to get all our documents to  
3 each other, with the recognition that depositions will likely  
4 extend beyond that into 2025.

5 THE COURT: I have no problem with that. Like I said,  
6 I just said, interim deadlines I take less of a problem with.  
7 I'm not going to take a position on other dates that are  
8 proposed in 2025 or substantial production dates. Right now  
9 those are too far out. I have also had other cases where the  
10 parties end up fighting about what constitutes a substantial  
11 production by that date, and you all have enough disputes  
12 without me needing to add more. But I agree with you,  
13 Ms. Brook, that we will keep December 20th and see where we are  
14 in terms of document production.

15 I will also give you a little bit of a broader,  
16 general guidelines which is going to bleed into comments about  
17 the general coordination of discovery. My hope is that I will  
18 be able to settle some of the multiple filings that happened  
19 over the last two or three weeks. And I don't mean settle in  
20 cases like a settlement conference, but we need to turn it down  
21 a little bit. Because we are getting inundated with so many  
22 words and so many filings that it's hard to keep sight of what  
23 we need to be dealing with right now. We are still fairly  
24 early in the case.

25 I'm not going to require anybody to formally

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1 coordinate with the actions in the Northern District of  
2 California. What that means is that I'll keep a close watch on  
3 timing, but I don't expect that this case should be used to  
4 slow anything down in the Northern District of California, that  
5 case is going to go on its own timetable. I also will look  
6 long and hard if something happening in the Northern District  
7 of California is being used to try to slow things down here.  
8 All right. There are cases here, and they are going to move.  
9 As I understand it, and having read the opinion, we are on  
10 different timelines. We're on different tracks. There are  
11 pending motions to dismiss here that haven't been decided. So  
12 we are in a different place, and we are moving on discovery.

13 And that brings me to my general principles that I  
14 want to talk about today. I am all in favor of cross  
15 production of documents, of sharing or cross production of  
16 testimony for efficiency purposes. What that involves -- and  
17 this is not a limiting example, this is just an example. You  
18 don't have to ask the same pedigree questions over and over  
19 again. You don't need to ask basic background questions over  
20 and over again and document requests, interrogatories, or  
21 depositions. You don't have to make a general requests and  
22 redo searches and production. However, prior production should  
23 not be used as an "ah ha" opportunity to prevent, preclude, or  
24 delay inquiry into otherwise relevant professional areas. I  
25 will impose costs under 37(a) (5) if I find that a party is

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1 using cross production or coordination in this way.

2 I really encourage you all to be flexible and be  
3 creative here. For example, I recall at the last conference I  
4 had suggested perhaps that some early 30(b)(6) depositions  
5 could help focus the document discovery in other depositions.  
6 I agree and I understand that's not normally how 30(b)(6)  
7 depositions are used. Usually they are used at the end of  
8 discovery but in a case like this where there are so many sub  
9 issues so hard fought and where, to some extent, some of the  
10 documents discovery issues relating to the training of the  
11 defendant's generative AI, it might be productive to have a  
12 broader overview 30(b)(6) that's without prejudice to future  
13 depositions. And similarly, if there's a cross 30(b)(6) for  
14 plaintiffs that might get to some of the early issues that seem  
15 to be holding up some of the discovery. That said, again, I  
16 don't expect my words to be used to be like, "the Judge said we  
17 could have a 30(b)(6) deposition." I really want to encourage  
18 you to think about whether that can cut through some of the  
19 documents disputes we are having and some of the custodian  
20 disputes.

21 All of your proposals and percolating disputes about  
22 limitations, depositions or coordinated deposition protocol, I  
23 think they are premature right now. We are still fighting  
24 about documents. I also don't think that now, while we are in  
25 the midst of document production, that we are still disagreeing

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1 about what's relevant and proportional to produce, there  
2 shouldn't be a time to limit the numbers or length of  
3 depositions. You're disagreeing about custodians for document  
4 production. I'm not sure how that enables anybody to make an  
5 informed decision about who should or shouldn't be deposed or  
6 for how long or how many times.

7 What I will tell you is that I will follow Rule 30. I  
8 will not presumptively limit witness depositions. Again, I  
9 encourage you to work together and to tailor what you learn to  
10 tailor your depositions and your deposition plan from what  
11 you've learned from document review just like any other case.  
12 It's just a big case. I don't want to invite multiple motions  
13 to reopen or extend deposition time. But at the same time, if  
14 the parties can't agree, I will take a look at that. Because I  
15 understand that we are still at a point where the parties may  
16 learn things during a deposition or at a deposition that may  
17 result in the need to recall a witness for more deposition or  
18 extend some time for another witness because it suddenly turns  
19 out that somebody finds that there was somebody who are more  
20 involved than they thought there were, for example.

21 General guidelines when I have done this before is if  
22 there is a motion, it's got to follow the principles under Rule  
23 30 which also means I need to see the whole deposition, not  
24 just the snippets of the deposition so I understand the  
25 context.

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1           The parties that are seeking more time or more  
2 information has to explain what it is that they are looking for  
3 and why and why it came up, and why you aren't able to finish  
4 in the time that you had.

5           And I really hope that the parties can agree that if  
6 there is a need that you could do this and you can agree to do  
7 this without motion practice. Because if there is motion  
8 practice, I will start looking at apportioning or shifting  
9 costs under Rule 37(a)(5).

10          All right. So this brings us to document production  
11 issues. Based on what I just said with the depositions, I see  
12 that there is a dispute about custodians. Is that a ripe  
13 dispute? Do you think it's a ripe dispute? Okay. When you  
14 are going to argue it, point me to the ECF number in the case,  
15 and give me a moment to catch up. One thing I understand is  
16 that it's defendants who are objecting to more custodians. Is  
17 there a custodian issue on the other side also?

18          MS. YBARRA: Your Honor, Michelle Ybarra from OpenAI.  
19 There is, but it's not ripe for the Court today.

20          THE COURT: So let's address this custodian issue.

21          MR. NATH: Your Honor, one point of clarification.  
22 There are two custodian issues teed up for the Court today, one  
23 in the class plaintiff case and then one in the New York Times  
24 case. I think New York Times is going to handle theirs first.

25          THE COURT: So which ECF Number in which case is this?

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1 MR. FRAWLEY: Alexander Frawley for the New York  
2 Times. This is Document 204 in the New York Times case.

3 THE COURT: Okay. Let me find it. It doesn't help  
4 when my summary was 29 pages long. Okay. Bear with me. Go  
5 ahead.

6 MR. FRAWLEY: Thank you, your Honor. Just as an  
7 update, last time we were here, and I was in front of you on  
8 this motion, your Honor's decision was that OpenAI should  
9 preserve the documents for the eight custodians in dispute.  
10 And that then we would review their forthcoming custodial  
11 productions and revisit whether we still want and need these  
12 eight custodians. As an update, since then -- that was  
13 September 12 -- we didn't receive any new custodial  
14 productions. There was a production last night from OpenAI.  
15 Maybe it has custodial documents. We don't know yet. But we  
16 were planning to review the forthcoming productions and be  
17 ready today to talk about any updates to the documents. We  
18 don't have any updates to our motion because we haven't  
19 received any custodial documents.

20 So we think our motion is ripe. In the motion we cite  
21 documents that we have received earlier on in discovery from  
22 OpenAI --

23 THE COURT: Okay. Back up just a minute, sorry.

24 MR. FRAWLEY: Sure.

25 THE COURT: So I said preserve the custodians, review

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1 the productions meetings and meet and confer. You said you did  
2 not receive a custodial production. What does that mean versus  
3 what you gotten so far?

4 MR. FRAWLEY: So we did receive custodial documents  
5 earlier on in discovery.

6 THE COURT: Custodial documents from who?

7 MR. FRAWLEY: From both Microsoft and OpenAI.

8 THE COURT: I know. But when you say "custodial  
9 documents," you mean the agreed-upon custodians?

10 MR. FRAWLEY: I'll back up. I'm sorry, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MR. FRAWLEY: Initially OpenAI selected 12 custodians.  
13 They produced documents from those custodians' files earlier on  
14 in the summer.

15 THE COURT: And those are what you are calling  
16 "custodial documents"?

17 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes. I'm sorry.

18 We reviewed those productions, and we used those  
19 productions to decide who else we wanted to pick as custodians.  
20 And we cited many of those documents in the motion at Docket  
21 204.

22 And then I think your Honor's instruction was we would  
23 be getting more custodial documents, so we should review those  
24 additional documents and revisit the eight that we had picked.  
25 My update is just that, until perhaps last night, we didn't

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1 receive any additional documents that we could use to update  
2 our motion.

3 So we think our motion is ripe. We asked OpenAI  
4 recently if they had any revisions from their position, and  
5 they will correct me if I'm wrong, but I think their position  
6 is that they still disagree on all eight of these custodians.

7 So we ask your Honor to consider our motion. I'm  
8 happy to answer any questions you have about any of the eight  
9 or walk through them. I know time is tight, so we are happy to  
10 rest on the papers as well.

11 THE COURT: Point me to the ECF number of OpenAI's  
12 objection or opposition? Is that the one that actually lists  
13 out each one and then says why it's not proportional?

14 MS. YBARRA: Yes, your Honor. Michelle Ybarra for  
15 OpenAI. That's Docket Number 211.

16 THE COURT: So what's the objection? Is it that these  
17 additional custodians are not relevant or that production from  
18 these custodians would not be proportional?

19 MS. YBARRA: Yes, your Honor, both of those are  
20 correct. Counsel also, I believe, is misinformed about the  
21 status of our production. We did produce about 15,000  
22 custodian documents this week. We have been working very hard  
23 on multiple fronts. We made significant progress in technical  
24 discovery, in producing training data, for collecting source  
25 code. We're making modules available for inspection --

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1 THE COURT: But that's not what these custodians are  
2 about, right? These were higher-level people?

3 MS. YBARRA: That's correct, your Honor. These are --  
4 I believe New York Times is seeking, you know, their email and  
5 custodial files, files in their possession. However, we  
6 designated 24 OpenAI former and current employees as  
7 custodians, including our most senior executives, and we have  
8 produced documents from all 24 of them.

9 So I know the New York Times still has not had an  
10 opportunity to review our most recent production. It was  
11 substantial, and we have substantial productions coming. We  
12 have a lot in the cue. I think the Court's guidance at the  
13 last hearing still applies. We should give plaintiffs an  
14 opportunity to review the production, even in what we've seen  
15 in our arguments so far, they are making demands for custodians  
16 who are duplicative of the existing individuals.

17 And to your Honor's point earlier about we need to  
18 move things forward --

19 THE COURT: Okay. So talk to me. I mean, these  
20 custodians, their documents have been preserved. What's the  
21 volume of their documents in total, either in data, size, or a  
22 number of documents and number of pages?

23 MS. YBARRA: For the custodians who are still in  
24 dispute, I don't have those figures.

25 THE COURT: If you are saying that they're duplicative

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1 of what's already been produced, then presumptively they're  
2 relevant, so then we move on to proportionality. If the  
3 documents have already been segregated and preserved, and you  
4 are not prepared to make a proportionality argument, what --

5 MS. YBARRA: I'm absolutely prepared to make a  
6 proportionality argument.

7 THE COURT: Go ahead then.

8 MS. YBARRA: Let me back up and explain how we got  
9 here. Over the past several months, the New York Times has, at  
10 various points, demanded nearly 40 OpenAI custodians. They  
11 demanded some; they've dropped some and picked others. This  
12 whole process has been piecemeal and haphazard and contrary to  
13 the law. The New York Times' motion encapsulates that. That  
14 motion that they filed before the last hearing seeks production  
15 from 17 custodians. We've agreed to six of them. The New York  
16 Times dropped three of them. The remaining dispute is about  
17 these eight.

18 THE COURT: So let's back up a little bit. I mean, in  
19 a typical case, not one that has my courtroom full of people  
20 who really want to hear about document discovery disputes, a  
21 corporate defendant would just sort of say the usual sort of  
22 objection to a custom might be they don't have anything. So  
23 why are we bothering this person because they really don't have  
24 anything or are really low level. You know what, if it's going  
25 to be duplicative, knock yourselves out. Go for it. Why is

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1 that not the case here?

2 MS. YBARRA: Because, your Honor, we are already  
3 inundated with hundreds of discovery requests, demands for  
4 more. We've had I think on average a meet and confer every  
5 business day since we were last before your Honor. We are  
6 reviewing documents at a breakneck pace and producing them.

7 I want to be clear, earlier your Honor asked what's  
8 the volume of the data of these custodians that's been  
9 segregated? I don't know the overall volume of the information  
10 that been preserved. But I can tell you based on the search  
11 terms that the New York Times requested for these new  
12 custodians that would add in the range half a million to  
13 another million documents for OpenAI to review. We are already  
14 underwater with the current existing custodians.

15 THE COURT: How is OpenAI reviewing these documents?  
16 Do you have an attorney laying eyes on everything, or are you  
17 using technology-assisted review?

18 MS. YBARRA: We are using contract reviewers and  
19 attorneys at the defense firms.

20 THE COURT: Is an attorney laying eyes on every  
21 document being reviewed?

22 MS. YBARRA: At some point, I believe an attorney is  
23 laying eyes on every document, yes.

24 THE COURT: I'm not going to be --

25 MR. FRAWLEY: Your Honor, may I be heard?

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1 THE COURT: Go ahead.

2 MR. FRAWLEY: Thank you, your Honor. Alexander  
3 Frawley for the New York Times.

4 I know counsel for OpenAI just said that they think we  
5 should follow the process of reviewing documents and coming  
6 back, and I would just like to point out that that was the  
7 procedure that we had agreed to last time, but then we didn't  
8 get any documents in time to follow through on that procedure.

9 THE COURT: Yes, and I'm not happy about that, by the  
10 way. The night before is not sufficient time to prepare for  
11 something like this. And it's not sufficient time to say, you  
12 know what, this is premature because you've had over a month to  
13 do this.

14 Go ahead, Mr. Frawley.

15 MR. FRAWLEY: For these reasons, your Honor, we would  
16 ask you to rule on our motion at Docket 204. We think that  
17 would help move the case forward. And whatever the result is  
18 on custodian, at least we will have finality, and we can move  
19 forward on the productions.

20 THE COURT: I'll tell you what, I'm going to do  
21 something a little bit different. I want to make sure the  
22 defendants have the opportunity to be heard. So I'm going to  
23 direct defendants to use technology-assisted review to tell me  
24 of the volume of the eight custodians, the documents that have  
25 been segregated, what is the approximate amount of duplication,

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1 of duplicative documents? And I'm sure you can come up with  
2 different ways to search fields to let me know either the  
3 amount of duplicative documents or the amount of documents for  
4 which no other current custodian is a custodian. Okay? And  
5 you can let me know, preferably both in terms of the amount of  
6 data, a measure of data, and also documents and/or pages.

7 Okay. How much time do you need to do that?

8 MS. YBARRA: Two weeks, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Two weeks. All right. Take a look at the  
10 calendar.

11 THE DEPUTY CLERK: November 13.

12 THE COURT: I will give you till the 13th.

13 MS. YBARRA: Thank you, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: And you are going to file that on the  
15 docket. If there is something that needs to be redacted, you  
16 will follow the same procedure, make sure the plaintiffs get to  
17 see what it that is. Okay.

18 Mr. Frawley, anything more on that?

19 MR. FRAWLEY: Just two quick points, your Honor. The  
20 first is I would ask is, as part of this update, we get hit  
21 counts for the current search term proposal that we made. I  
22 know search terms are also on the agenda. I don't want to skip  
23 ahead, but I think that would be helpful.

24 THE COURT: Let me write down what I ordered and then  
25 let me hear a little bit about what you just said.

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1           Okay. So for November 13 the first task, the first  
2 homework is for the eight custodians at issue, information  
3 regarding either duplicate document count that are duplicative  
4 of current custodians, not duplicative of the eight. It's  
5 exactly the two sets that you are comparing or unique  
6 documents.

7           And Mr. Frawley, you were asking for a hit count?

8           MR. FRAWLEY: Yes. We made a recent search term  
9 proposal. And as part of that back and forth meet and confer  
10 process, we are getting hit counts for the 26 custodians that  
11 are agreed to now. So I think it would make sense to include  
12 those hit counts for the additional eight. I didn't expect  
13 that to be controversial. I just wanted to make sure.

14          THE COURT: Why don't you do that too. Because that  
15 does help with the defendant's relevance arguments, so I  
16 appreciate you bringing it up now. If the hit count for the  
17 eight is really, really low, that might also play into the  
18 proportionality determination, right?

19          Yes?

20          MR. FRAWLEY: Sorry. Just one more quick point. Just  
21 to correct the record, I don't think we need to discuss  
22 anything further, but I know counsel for OpenAI referred to us  
23 or sort of characterized custodial production as "email." I  
24 imagine she was referring to the email in the shorthand way.  
25 We are seeking more than just email, but I don't think we need

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1 to get into that right now.

2 THE COURT: I think much of this document is all  
3 electronic documents in ESI; right?

4 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes.

5 THE COURT: I know, sometimes I call things email.

6 MR. FRAWLEY: That's how I think about it.

7 MS. YBARRA: It was a shorthand with reference, yes,  
8 your Honor.

9 THE COURT: That's okay. All right.

10 What's the next ripe issues as far as documents?

11 MR. NATH: Your Honor, Rohit Nath for the class  
12 plaintiffs.

13 I just wanted to get some clarification in terms of  
14 what order to go in. There are some issues teed up from the  
15 class plaintiff side. There are issued teed up from the New  
16 York Times' side. The New York Times wanted to deal with  
17 theirs first, and then we can turn to the class plaintiffs.  
18 But we defer to the Court.

19 THE COURT: This is kind of helpful. It actually  
20 brings me to another homework assignment that I have for you  
21 all, which is that it's extremely difficult to make sense of  
22 the various dockets and with the number of oppositions that  
23 have been filed and that have been coming fast and furious,  
24 including late last night. In the future, please, when you are  
25 filing something that is responsive to another motion or

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1 another request, link to that. Okay. Don't just put the ECF  
2 number in the text of the order or the text of what you are  
3 naming that document. But make it so that it creates a  
4 hyperlink to the motion or letter that you are responding to in  
5 the same docket. Now, I understand that you can't cross link,  
6 meaning that if it's not in your particular case, you can't  
7 link to that docket number, but at least one document in your  
8 docket that you are responding to it will make things a lot  
9 easier.

10 The other question I have is -- and this is sort of  
11 generally setting the table part -- that for your documents  
12 disputes, can they be generally put into buckets? In other  
13 words, as I understand it right now, plaintiffs have a number  
14 of requests that are seeking particular types or categories of  
15 information. Those categories might be responsive to multiple  
16 requests from plaintiffs. Is there a way to streamline this by  
17 talking about categories of documents that you are seeking and  
18 talking about them as what and why and how are they relevant  
19 and proportional and talking about the buckets instead of tying  
20 them to a particular request or particular dockets, is that  
21 possible?

22 MS. BROOK: We can certainly try, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Okay. Yes.

24 MS. HURST: Your Honor, Ms. Hurst for Microsoft.

25 I was wondering if suggesting a slightly modified

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1 procedure for future conferences might also help with this  
2 issue?

3 THE COURT: Yes. Hit me with it.

4 MS. HURST: Your Honor, I would suggest that the  
5 parties identify the issues to one another first, meet and  
6 confer about those then file what can't be resolved then give  
7 the Court the agenda. If we did it in that order, we would  
8 have the opportunity to give the Court the docket numbers on  
9 the agenda of the matters that the parties were unable to  
10 resolve.

11 MS. BROOK: Your Honor, Ms. Brook on behalf of the New  
12 York Times.

13 I'm happy to do it that way. I guess my confusion is  
14 I don't see how that's different from how we have been doing  
15 it. I don't want to agree to something if Ms. Hurst and I are  
16 talking past each other. What I understand the Court to be  
17 asking for is keeping track of RFP 72, 83, and 46 in the Times  
18 case, and then RFPs 112 and 33 in the Daily News case and so on  
19 and so forth, is obviously not efficient and very confusing.  
20 So what the Court is seeking, is perhaps for the next proposed  
21 agenda we give to the Court -- we'll always include docket  
22 numbers because I understand that's necessary but not  
23 sufficient -- and so maybe instead of just grouping it by the  
24 New York Times' disputes and the Daily News's disputes and so  
25 on and so forth, we do it to issues relating with which

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1 features at Microsoft and OpenAI they are willing to search  
2 from or not and include everyone's under that bucket, or for  
3 example issues relating to the for-profit transformation of  
4 OpenAI and list everything under that bucket and try to give  
5 the Court headers based on topic versus just RPFs.

6 THE COURT: I think you are talking a little bit past  
7 each other but I think you are both trying to say the same  
8 things just using slightly different words. Yes, I would like  
9 to have a coordinated understanding of, here is a general  
10 category or an issue, right. And these are the documents or  
11 these are the types of documents that we agreed we are going to  
12 produce and search for, search for and produce. These are the  
13 ones for which there is still a dispute. And if it's helpful  
14 then point to the docket numbers.

15 I was prepared to give you all homework to be done  
16 Friday which is to present to me a chart. I really like things  
17 in a visual chart manner, and I think this is really amenable  
18 to a chart for a chart of headers. And I will say either we  
19 can table the document search and production issues for a short  
20 period of time for you to produce that chart, and then I can  
21 refer back to the briefing that's already happened on each of  
22 those issues. Or if you have one or two buckets that are very  
23 clear, and you want to talk about them now, we can talk about  
24 them now. One or two? Big buckets.

25 MS. BROOK: We certainly have, your Honor, two big

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1 buckets from New York Times and I believe also Daily News'  
2 prospective that we would like to discuss now.

3 MS. HURST: Same for defendants, your Honor.

4 MR. NATH: And same for class plaintiffs.

5 THE COURT: Are your buckets and the plaintiffs'  
6 bucket probably the same?

7 MR. NATH: There are some overlap. We do have a  
8 custodian dispute that we think is ripe. I think the Court's  
9 order on the New York Times issue is informative for us.

10 THE COURT: So talk to me briefly about your custodian  
11 dispute. Because I would be inclined to order the same  
12 homework unless there is a reason that it's different.

13 MR. NATH: My associate Charlotte Lepic is prepared to  
14 argue the details of the custodian. But at least to the  
15 custodian we requested, we have five custodians that we  
16 requested last time. There are two more at issue. I think the  
17 Court's order in the New York Times custodian issue is enough  
18 for us and enough guidance for us to move forward on this. So  
19 if that's all the Court needs to know, then we don't need to  
20 discuss the custodians on our end further.

21 THE COURT: Let's go from there, and then we will talk  
22 about it next time.

23 MR. NATH: Great.

24 THE COURT: Do you all want to take a short break to  
25 figure out which one or two issues you want to talk about?

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1 MS. BROOK: That would be wonderful, your Honor. We  
2 can do it in five minutes.

3 THE COURT: Five minutes. Great.

4 (Recess)

5 THE COURT: Please be seated.

6 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Court is back in session.

7 THE COURT: All right. Let's have a bucket.

8 MR. NATH: Your Honor, we have two issues, one relates  
9 to texts.

10 THE COURT: Texts?

11 MR. NATH: A collection of texts and social media.

12 The second is somewhat related to documents but also  
13 related to deposition protocol. It's clarification regarding  
14 whether we could take a custodial 30(b)(6). We can go in order  
15 of those two issues. My partner Jordan Conners will argue the  
16 text and social media motion.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MS. BROOK: Your Honor, for clarity, those are the  
19 class plaintiff's two issues. On behalf of all of the news  
20 plaintiffs we came up with two documents issues, and they  
21 relate to training data, inspection issues and the like that  
22 have come up in our efforts to play in the sandbox.

23 Number two relates to search terms, though I will  
24 preview for the Court that we have a suggested solution that  
25 would not require the Court to go search term by search term.

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1 I did want to flag to the Court, it's not documented  
2 related, but defendants are objecting to one of our experts.  
3 It would be helpful, in terms of moving expert work along,  
4 which is happening in tandem with document production, to get a  
5 resolution on that today.

6 THE COURT: Wow. Okay.

7 MS. BROOK: Thank you.

8 THE COURT: Go ahead.

9 MR. CONNORS: Thank you, your Honor. Jordan Connors  
10 from Sussman Godfrey for class plaintiffs.

11 I'm going to be arguing, this is Docket Entry 230, and  
12 this is our motion related to text messages and some other  
13 electronic messages other than email. The OpenAI response, I  
14 believe, is at Docket Entry 243.

15 THE COURT: 230 and 243. Hold on a second. Let me  
16 bring that up.

17 MR. CONNORS: Your Honor, this bucket, if you will, is  
18 about text messages and direct messages specifically from  
19 X.com, but it's really a broader issue. It's about electronic  
20 messages other than email. All of our document requests ask  
21 for these kinds of communications. It's a way we define  
22 communications and documents in the request. We have been  
23 seeking these since November 2023. We've had extensive meet  
24 and confers, dating back -- I think some of the meet and confer  
25 traffic that we submitted to your Honor among many reading

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1 materials go back to July. The parties have been talking about  
2 this a lot.

3 There is one major issue OpenAI has taken that has  
4 really prevented us from getting anywhere in those discussions.  
5 And that's their position that relevant documents in OpenAI's  
6 employees' possession and control are not within OpenAI's  
7 possession and control. So there are a lot of documents in the  
8 case, obviously, that are in central repositories, but there  
9 are a lot in the control of the employees. OpenAI has taken  
10 the position that to the extent it is a text or a direct  
11 message on a social media account or some other electronic  
12 message, if the employee has it to maybe on their personal  
13 phone as opposed to a phone purchased by OpenAI, that they  
14 don't have to search it, and they just don't have control over  
15 it, so it's not part of discovery.

16 THE COURT: That's not -- let me hear from defendants.

17 MR. CONNORS: Okay.

18 MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, your Honor, Nick Goldberg of  
19 Keker Van Nest & Peters for OpenAI.

20 Let me just start by saying that is a wild and drastic  
21 mischaracterization of our position.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, there really is no material  
24 dispute before the Court with respect to text messages. We've  
25 laid this out in our briefing. This is on Docket 234. They've

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1 sought text messages from three senior executives at OpenAI.  
2 Those text messages reside on those individuals' personal  
3 devices. We read the case law in this district about practical  
4 ability. We are very familiar with it, and we have asked those  
5 employees for assistance in providing us with that information.  
6 I've personally spoken with the counsel for each of those three  
7 individuals. That is in process, that is not what our  
8 objection is. There is no dispute before your Court about  
9 those text messages.

10 THE COURT: So what is the objection?

11 MR. GOLDBERG: The objection has to do with X.com  
12 messages which is a direct message sent on Twitter. I still  
13 say "Twitter."

14 THE COURT: I say "Twitter" too.

15 MR. GOLDBERG: But it's X.com, and the problem there,  
16 your Honor, is the law is clear that those messages are not  
17 within OpenAI's possession, custody, and control. There is a  
18 California labor code provision which we've cited in our  
19 papers, California Labor Code Section 980. Which explicitly  
20 provides that employers can't even ask -- can't even ask  
21 employees for their social media platforms. Now, that is clear  
22 under the law that we can't --

23 THE COURT: Under California law, right?

24 MR. GOLDBERG: Under federal law too, your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

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1 MR. GOLDBERG: It's federal law about possession,  
2 custody, and control. For example, your Honor, this Sedona  
3 Conference looked at this exact issue. It specifically found  
4 that no court -- by the way, they've cited none -- that holds  
5 where you have a direct message on a social media platform, on  
6 an employee's personal social media platform, that that is  
7 within the possession, custody, or control of the employer.  
8 And you know how we know that, your Honor -- this is a fact  
9 they didn't mention in their brief. They told us that they  
10 intend to subpoena that same information for the employees. So  
11 they tacitly concede that we don't have possession --

12 THE COURT: Oh, I would not go that far.

13 MR. GOLDBERG: Fair enough.

14 THE COURT: There are plenty of times. Have you ever  
15 heard a law firm doing a belt and suspenders?

16 MR. GOLDBERG: I've heard of that.

17 THE COURT: Just in case we don't get it, we are going  
18 to do the slower route of the subpoena. Just in case we don't  
19 get consent to take a foreign deposition, we are going to start  
20 the Hague process just in case.

21 MR. GOLDBERG: You are right about that.

22 My practical point, your Honor, is they are perfectly  
23 capable and know how to obtain this information in a way that  
24 is compliant with the law.

25 The second issue, which I actually think is the

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1 threshold issue for your Honor's consideration, it's true, as a  
2 matter of law, these X messages are not within our possession,  
3 custody, and control.

4 The more material issue, and I think, frankly, the  
5 easier way to resolve this one, is there is absolutely nothing  
6 in the record that suggests there is one bit of relevant  
7 information in these direct messages on X.

8 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Who are the employees that  
9 we are talking about?

10 MR. GOLDBERG: For the X issue, your Honor, they've  
11 cited four: Chelsea Voss, Nick Turley, Sam Altman, and Greg  
12 Brockman. They don't attach to their papers the X messages  
13 that they think make these individuals relevant. We do. If  
14 you look at Exhibit 2 to our opposition --

15 THE COURT: That's ECF 34, Exhibit 2.

16 MR. GOLDBERG: 243.

17 THE COURT: Okay. Hold on a second.

18 MR. GOLDBERG: Absolutely. I have it here too, if  
19 it's easier for me to hand up.

20 THE COURT: I've got it. I don't got it.

21 MR. GOLDBERG: That's okay.

22 What you'll see when you pull it up, your Honor, is  
23 that it's Ms. Voss providing a book recommendation over the X  
24 platform. Exhibits 3 to 5 are her re-tweeting other people's  
25 tweets without comment. The other examples they cite in their

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1 motion are individuals at OpenAI posting about product  
2 releases. There is just nothing in the record that would  
3 substantiate their burden, under the Coventry case which we  
4 cited, they hold.

5 THE COURT: Exhibit 2 is a tweet, it's not a direct  
6 message.

7 MR. GOLDBERG: Correct, exactly.

8 THE COURT: We are talking about direct messages.

9 MR. GOLDBERG: You're putting your finger on another  
10 important issue. There is not even any evidence they've cited  
11 that people have communicated by direct message about anything  
12 in this case.

13 THE COURT: I'm barely out of the Stone Age -- well, I  
14 was a barely out of the Stone Age user of X when it was Twitter  
15 when I was in private practice. I used direct messages. I  
16 know how to use them.

17 MR. GOLDBERG: Whether or not somebody uses them,  
18 doesn't mean they used it to communicate about --

19 THE COURT: Right, but if they are presumptively not  
20 public, you are placing a burden on them to show that there  
21 were direct messages that were used. Would you like a  
22 deposition instead before this happens?

23 MR. GOLDBERG: No, your Honor, and I don't think  
24 that's consistent with the way that the case law works. The  
25 case law requires -- it requires that they make an initial

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1 threshold showing of relevance and then there is a  
2 proportionality --

3 THE COURT: Let's take this -- we can take this two  
4 ways: One is I read headlines. I don't necessarily read the  
5 news. But I seem to recall a published article that quoted  
6 Mr. Altman saying something about needing to use copyrighted  
7 works to train their large language model. And it might be  
8 reasonable to infer that there might be communications before  
9 or after with Mr. Altman about that particular thing that he  
10 said publicly.

11 The other way to look at it is I have also been  
12 managing a very large case, I believe it was JPMorgan Chase v.  
13 Tesla. And in that case, where at least some of the  
14 individuals, some of the high-level individuals had less --  
15 well, one of them had less-public statements that related to  
16 the subject matter of a lawsuit. I mean, the other one -- I  
17 mean, his public statements was the reason for the lawsuit --  
18 that there were messages, and the parties were able to agree  
19 that some limited scope -- there is going to be some search of  
20 the messages and that some limited amount would be produced.  
21 So why is that not instructive here?

22 MR. GOLDBERG: Well, there are two pieces to that.  
23 One, your Honor, I'm not sure what public remarks you are  
24 referring to, I'm really truly not.

25 THE COURT: Going private.

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1 MR. GOLDBERG: The going private remarks -- anyway --

2 THE COURT: That was the tweet by Elon Musk, JPMorgan  
3 Chase v. Tesla.

4 MR. GOLDBERG: No, I thought you were referring to  
5 public statements by Mr. Altman.

6 THE COURT: My clerk reminds me they were back in  
7 January.

8 MR. GOLDBERG: I do know what tweet from Mr. Musk you  
9 are talking about, for sure.

10 My point, your Honor, is with respect to the relevance  
11 of direct messages, there is truly nothing in this record that  
12 suggests there is anything in those messages that would be  
13 relevant. Even if there is, your Honor, it is not proper under  
14 the law, in fact, we would be precluded from asking, under  
15 California law, to access those messages from the employees.  
16 So there are two fundamental issues here. One, is a relevance  
17 issue, and the other is simply just we cannot control those  
18 documents. And there are privacy interests involved here that  
19 weigh heavily against forcing a company, contrary to a state  
20 statute that existing and binds us to demand or ask a fact  
21 about their direct messages.

22 THE COURT: But you just said that you have asked  
23 those employees and that search is in process.

24 MR. GOLDBERG: For text messages.

25 The California State Statute, Section 980 is limited

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1 to social media, your Honor, so that's the distinction. I  
2 agree with you as per text messages, and we had made that ask,  
3 and it's underway. With respect to X messages, those are not  
4 in our possession, custody, and control. And you've heard my  
5 argument about relevance, but I'm detecting a measure of  
6 skepticism.

7 THE COURT: Let me hear a little bit about what and  
8 why the California statute matters, the response from the  
9 witness.

10 MR. CONNORS: Thank you, your Honor. Jordan Connors,  
11 Sussman Godfrey for the class plaintiffs.

12 Before we let go of texts, I want to make sure it's  
13 clear on the record what's happening. We have been conferring  
14 with this issue for a long time. What I heard the OpenAI  
15 lawyers say is it's in process. What we hope is that they will  
16 search and produce relevant text messages, responsive text  
17 messages, just like they would do for email. So I just want to  
18 get that clear on the record if that's going to happen or not,  
19 and if not, I want to argue about it.

20 THE COURT: We are not going to argue about it. For  
21 that one, I'm going to give you a deadline, one week, report to  
22 plaintiffs the status of the search on text messages, what and  
23 whether you are producing. My expectation is that since you  
24 started the search and you started to ask, that we'll at least  
25 get a progress report, if not some understanding of when and

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1 what will be produced.

2 MR. GOLDBERG: I think that's totally fair, and we can  
3 do that.

4 THE COURT: So one week, that's November 6.

5 MS. BROOK: Correct.

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 MR. CONNORS: Thank you, your Honor. And how the text  
8 issue was teed up -- still on texts for a moment.

9 THE COURT: You are kind of winning that one. Go  
10 ahead.

11 MR. CONNORS: It's much broader from when we brought  
12 in our motion. We sent a bunch of evidence that some specific  
13 employees used text message for business. Maybe they were  
14 negotiating a deal with Microsoft or they were talking about  
15 training data, they were using text for OpenAI business. So we  
16 asked for them to at least search for those custodians. We  
17 asked OpenAI itself as part of electronic discovery to ask its  
18 own custodians if they use text for work, and if so to include  
19 those in their will their search. They have refused to do that  
20 and said, sorry, that's work product. We are not going to get  
21 into that. I think it's clear that they at least have an  
22 obligation to look through their own sources of data to see  
23 where there may be relevant information, and we should meet and  
24 confer about that, and that was the third ask in our motion. I  
25 am prepared to argue about why they have a requirement to do

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1 that. My suspicion is your Honor is already on my side on that  
2 one.

3 THE COURT: You are already winning that one.

4 I wanted to ask, though, is there any distinction  
5 being made between company devices or personal devices?

6 MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, your Honor. The distinction is  
7 that for company devices, to the extent they exist with  
8 relevant custodians, those would be obviously within our  
9 possession, custody, and control. The text of the three  
10 individuals that I mentioned earlier are on personal devices.

11 THE COURT: What's the company's BYOD policy?

12 MR. GOLDBERG: The company has a policy. I don't have  
13 it in front of me. My understanding is that it says that you  
14 generally should not be communicating on your personal device.  
15 The law, and this is what we are following for the three  
16 individuals, for their personal devices, we go out and ask them  
17 for cooperation. And that's exactly what we are doing. We are  
18 intending to provide an update on that one week from today.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 MR. CONNORS: Thank you, your Honor. Let's talk about  
21 social media. This was the first of three requests in our  
22 motion. Today, OpenAI is arguing that social media is  
23 different. If they are communicating about work in a social  
24 media, direct message, or some kind of other social media  
25 message, they don't have to ask about it because of California

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1 Labor Code Section 980.

2 THE COURT: They are going beyond "don't have to ask."  
3 They are saying that the statute says they can't ask. They are  
4 not allowed, by statute, to ask.

5 MR. CONNORS: Right. I would just say this argument,  
6 if you were to accept that argument, it wouldn't be confined to  
7 social media. If you look at Section A in that statute, social  
8 media is defined broadly. It includes text messages and email.  
9 So it's not like we are just talking about X.com direct  
10 messages. If you take OpenAI's reading of California Labor  
11 Code, Section 980, Subparagraph A, social media is very broad.  
12 But that's not what Section 980 means, and this was enacted in  
13 2013 in California. And if this law prevented large  
14 corporations from having to ask their employees for discovery  
15 into text and email and social media, you would think that they  
16 would find one case that limited discovery of California  
17 corporations based on Section 980. They haven't done that.

18 Instead, there are a lot of cases, in this district  
19 and in California, that say when you are dealing with federal  
20 discovery rules, those rules govern over state privacy or  
21 confidentiality codes like this one. OpenAI could have it one  
22 of two ways here. Either Section 980 doesn't limit a company's  
23 federal discovery obligation, which we think is the best  
24 reading of the statute and is a reason why there are no cases  
25 saying it limits discovery, or it actually is California

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1 statute that is protecting California corporations from federal  
2 discovery obligations in which case it's clearly preempted  
3 under the law. So it's either/or, but either way we get  
4 discovery into OpenAI should have to ask its employees for  
5 relevant documents. Just as, your Honor, if an OpenAI employ  
6 went into the office and brought a bunch of folders home and  
7 they put work documents in the attic. If we ask in discovery  
8 for OpenAI to produce relevance documents, they've got to ask  
9 their custodians, where do you keep the relevance documents?  
10 Even though OpenAI isn't allowed to go to that employee's attic  
11 or ask about what is in the attic, that doesn't shield them  
12 from general discovery obligations to find where the relevant  
13 materials are. So that's why Section 980 has nothing to do  
14 with discovery. It doesn't say it creates some kind of  
15 protection to shield that kind of discovery, and there is no  
16 case law interpreting it that way.

17 For those reasons, we think that is just an excuse,  
18 and once we get by that excuse there is no other objection.  
19 There is not a relevance or burden objection and so OpenAI  
20 should turnover those documents, and we should move forward  
21 with discovery. Thank you.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

23 Anything that OpenAI would like to add?

24 MR. GOLDBERG: Two brief points, your Honor. I would  
25 urge your Honor to look at the citations in the Sedona

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1 Conference report we cited which canvases the case law and  
2 says, "corporations do not own or control their employees'  
3 personal or social media accounts." In fact, "no court has  
4 specifically held that, including under the practical ability  
5 standard." In this Court they talk about cases which they've  
6 cited in their papers addressing state confidentiality laws.  
7 Those cases arrive under 1983. They are very, very different  
8 from what's going on here. The cases there deal with in the  
9 context of issuing a protective order, which you can do all the  
10 time. It happens in federal court. And they talk about  
11 Section 1980 of the California Labor Code being preemptive.  
12 They haven't cited, and I'm not aware of anyways case that has  
13 made that holding -- it does not conflict with federal law.  
14 What it's saying is that employers can't ask their employees to  
15 divulge personal social media accounts.

16 THE COURT: Is this can't divulge passwords or can't  
17 divulge -- it's just a blanket to cover anything related in the  
18 social media?

19 MR. GOLDBERG: It's broad, your Honor. Section B  
20 talks about in one section disclosing a user name and password,  
21 but in a separate session talking about accessing the account  
22 and in another subsection, Subsection 3 divulging any personal  
23 social media, so it's all of the above. What it does is it  
24 makes it such that we can't ask, therefore we can't control.  
25 And if they want it, which, again, I don't think it's relevant.

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1 They've said we made a relevance objection. We have. But if  
2 they believe it's relevant, that can be addressed, but the  
3 proper way to do it is through subpoenas to these individuals.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Which have been served?

5 MR. GOLDBERG: I don't know if they served them or  
6 not, but they have been threatening to serve them.

7 MR. CONNORS: Belt and suspenders, your Honor. We  
8 haven't served those subpoenas. We hope we don't have to. We  
9 open hope that federal case discovery -- we don't have to go  
10 and serve 30 subpoenas on everybody's employee to get their  
11 documents and then negotiate we have to negotiate with, I  
12 presume, OpenAI's lawyers who would represent all of those  
13 employees. We would have a whole lot more discovery issues  
14 rather than discuss this in a meet and confer generally for all  
15 of them.

16 THE COURT: Is your issue with the California statute  
17 fully briefed? Do you have a response on the Sedona Conference  
18 report? I don't have it in front of me right now, and I will  
19 probably need to take be a little bit of time to digest it and  
20 figure this out. I'm certainly leaning plaintiff's way, but I  
21 want to give you a chance to talk about if there is more that  
22 you wanted to say about it.

23 MR. CONNORS: Yes. So we've cited a series of cases  
24 in our brief that generally go to the proposition that an  
25 employer has control over an employees' documents. One of the

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1 cases talks about an employee's gmail account, for example,  
2 which I think is very analogous here. There wasn't a case  
3 cited on either side that talks to X.com direct messages. But  
4 I don't see how that would be any different. Certainly, under  
5 Section 980, which includes texts and email under what is  
6 defined as social media, there shouldn't be any difference. I  
7 think we do have persuasive cases in our brief that refute that  
8 one sentence from Sedona papers.

9 I do just want to respond, which I didn't do earlier,  
10 I should have, to the relevance point. I want to read just two  
11 of these X.com public posts that they didn't attach. We linked  
12 to them in our brief. Perhaps we should have copy and pasted  
13 them. I'll read a couple for your Honor so you can see how  
14 clear this is.

15 THE COURT: Links are actually fine.

16 MR. CONNORS: If you follow the link you will see this  
17 X post from Sam Altman. He says, "everything we release,  
18 ChatGPT 3, DALL-E, Codex is just a mile marker, and we have a  
19 roadmap to make them 10X better. Please come help us do it.  
20 DMs open." DMs open, so that obviously means direct messages.  
21 He is soliciting direct messages about recruiting for these  
22 products that are very much at issue and accused of being part  
23 of this copyright infringement case.

24 Another one that they didn't mention, this is from  
25 Greg Brockman. He says, "anybody who would like to build an

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1 app on our API, please ping me. May be able to accelerate an  
2 invite to you." These are high-level OpenAI employees who were  
3 inviting DMs, inviting pings on X.com to speak with people  
4 about these products. They are using it just in a way more  
5 traditionally some people use email. They are using it for  
6 work.

7 THE COURT: They're using it for work.

8 MR. CONNORS: Absolutely. So we've established that  
9 and a California labor code is not going to prevent a federal  
10 court from getting broad discovery to get to the truth of the  
11 matter. We don't believe that should be the ruling, and there  
12 is no case saying that it is.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 MR. CONNORS: Thank you.

15 THE COURT: Anything else you want to say? If they're  
16 affirmatively using their X accounts for work and soliciting  
17 private communications over a device for work purposes, I don't  
18 know how this is different from the discovery that was agreed  
19 to by the parties in *JPMorgan Chase v. Tesla*.

20 MR. GOLDBERG: I hear your Honor's comments. I don't  
21 think that saying to somebody, "come work at OpenAI on products  
22 and DM me about that," is relevant to this copyright case. I  
23 just don't. There has got to be --

24 THE COURT: What about Altman's messages about this is  
25 just a mile marker for our big plan.

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1 MR. GOLDBERG: Yeah, come work here. I truly don't  
2 think that has anything to do with the issues in this case.  
3 And we are seeing discovery in this case spiral. I think this  
4 is, quite frankly, a little bit of a detour and there are much  
5 more core issues in this case.

6 THE COURT: I don't think it's a detour. When you  
7 have heads of the company who have made public statements about  
8 issues -- about issues that are directly being litigated in  
9 this case, I think it's a problem.

10 MR. GOLDBERG: I hear what you are saying, your Honor.  
11 I don't think that "DM me" falls into that category. But  
12 regardless, your Honor, there are two issues. The second one  
13 has to do with possession, custody, and control. We just don't  
14 have it.

15 THE COURT: Have you briefed it in the form of seeking  
16 a protective order because that's really what it sounds like  
17 you are asking for?

18 MR. GOLDBERG: It's briefed consistent with a letter  
19 motion in accordance with your Honor's guidelines. If you  
20 would like a protective order, we can do that too.

21 THE COURT: You mean like a proposed protective order?  
22 I meant, is there anything else you want to add that you  
23 haven't put in you are arguments?

24 MR. GOLDBERG: No, I do think it's been briefed, yes.

25 THE COURT: Is there anything else you want to add?

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1 MR. CONNORS: Yes, your Honor. The only thing I would  
2 like to add is, as you are considering this and considering  
3 issues an order on this, the way the parties have been  
4 proceeding so far, just by necessity, is we have looked through  
5 public documents, it's not always easy, but looking at X.com  
6 public posts or other documents in the production to try to  
7 prove that particular employees -- look, that one uses X.com  
8 for work. That one uses texts for work, and then asking  
9 OpenAI, hey, would you produce that employ's documents? We  
10 think that's backwards. We think they have an obligation --

11 THE COURT: I'm not setting this as a new standard for  
12 showing relevance, no. No. I understand that this is part of  
13 a robust meet and confer. It's similar to in the old days when  
14 there were paper documents or emails were produced on paper and  
15 they said, who is this person copied here? They seem to have  
16 replied with something of substance, and you talk to the other  
17 side and you say, who this is this person? Can we have their  
18 documents? Who are they? What do they do? And then you have  
19 that discussion and maybe it ripens into a motion to compel or  
20 a motion for a protective order. But I don't see this as being  
21 really materially different.

22 MR. CONNORS: Right. But what we would ask, because  
23 we think this is the same, is for the custodians -- OpenAI or  
24 Microsoft has agreed to -- that they just simply ask those  
25 custodians what they use for work, what they use to communicate

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1 for work, maybe it's text, maybe it's X.com, maybe it's some  
2 other electronic message platform. And they let us know. They  
3 don't have to agree to produce it, but at least we know this is  
4 what they use for work, and we can make an argument about  
5 proportionality and relevance once we have that information.  
6 But the burden shouldn't be on us to try to find evidence of  
7 what their employees use to communicate for work just like any  
8 other kind of discovery.

9 THE COURT: Okay. I almost never used Rule 33 when I  
10 was in practice. It seemed easier to go to document requests  
11 or depositions. Would Rule 33 interrogatories, particularly  
12 tailored interrogatories for that reason be helpful? And I  
13 would not limit you to 25 under the rule. And I would not  
14 limit you to future interrogatories, if necessary. You might  
15 need to make a minimal showing. But it seems like if what you  
16 are asking for is as simple as, what are the platforms or media  
17 or avenues that each particular employ uses to communicate for  
18 work or have you ever used for work purposes, that would  
19 probably help. Is that what you are asking for?

20 MR. CONNORS: I think that's a great idea. We think  
21 this is general meet-and-confer information that, under the  
22 Sedona Conference principles, the parties exchange. They  
23 haven't done that. I think under their current position in the  
24 case they would resist such an interrogatory. But I think  
25 that's a very efficient way to proceed and as long as they will

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1 answer them, we would be happy to serve them. We would like  
2 the information any way we could get it, as quickly as possible  
3 because it's sort of fundamental to the next step in written  
4 discovery.

5 THE COURT: Why don't you do this, serve those  
6 interrogatories, serve those subpoenas. And the parties have  
7 one more week to meet and confer on whether this motion is  
8 going to be withdrawn. Okay. In other words, I think you all  
9 see which way the wind is blowing. If they are not going to  
10 get it through agreement, we will take it the slightly longer  
11 way. If we take it the slightly longer way, I will look at  
12 costs under 37(a)(5). I'm not saying I will apportion them.  
13 But I will look at -- if we it have to take the long way what  
14 are the costs.

15 MR. CONNORS: Serving interrogatories on defendants is  
16 one thing. I think that will get the information quickly and  
17 move us along.

18 You want us also to serve subpoenas on all the  
19 employees for all of their --

20 THE COURT: The belt and suspenders.

21 MR. CONNORS: I think that may take very long timing.

22 THE COURT: Why?

23 THE DEFENDANT: We'd have to seek discovery from each  
24 individual employee and not the company as whole. They are  
25 going to have their own objections. I don't know who is going

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1 to represent them, maybe it would be the same lawyers. But  
2 that seems incredibly expensive and inefficient.

3 THE COURT: It might not be that expensive for you.  
4 That's why I'm cautioning the defendants.

5 MR. CONNORS: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

6 THE COURT: You may agree to hold the subpoenas in  
7 abeyance for a short period of time to see if you can work this  
8 out at lower costs. I go back to my initial guidelines in the  
9 beginning of this conference.

10 MR. CONNORS: Okay. And I suppose for custodians who  
11 have already been agreed, we hope their documents have been  
12 preserved. That's something we can discuss in the meet and  
13 confer, I suppose.

14 THE COURT: Yes.

15 MR. CONNORS: Thank you, your Honor.

16 MR. GOLDBERG: One final point, to the extent that  
17 your Honor is looking at this California labor code provision,  
18 and they made this preemption argument that it's preempted by  
19 federal law, that's something we addressed briefly in our  
20 motion. I think that's a significant issue. If your Honor is  
21 inclined to reach that issue --

22 THE COURT: I asked you if there was anything else you  
23 wanted to add, and you said you were done, and it's in your  
24 papers, so I think you're done. I can also do research. I  
25 really don't need 100 filings in a month to get through this.

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1 This is not rocket science.

2 MR. GOLDBERG: Okay.

3 THE COURT: Next issue.

4 MS. HURST: Your Honor, the defendants also have  
5 issues. Mindful of the Court's time, I'm wondering if we could  
6 alternate?

7 THE COURT: What are your issues?

8 MS. HURST: Microsoft would like to raise its prompts  
9 and outputs motion, which is Docket Number 284 in the New York  
10 Times case. Okay.

11 THE COURT: Okay.

12 MS. HURST: That's our only issue.

13 MS. YBARRA: Your Honor, OpenAI has two issues related  
14 to plaintiff's production. One is Docket 276 in the New York  
15 Times case regarding the Time's production of damages or  
16 documents related to damages and fair use. And the second is  
17 Docket Number 232 an Authors Guild case, also relating to  
18 damages documents.

19 THE COURT: Are we talking about damages now?

20 MS. YBARRA: Because we're in fact discovery, your  
21 Honor.

22 THE COURT: No, that's not good enough. That's going  
23 to have to wait.

24 What about the fair use? Doesn't that relate to the  
25 production issue that I had said at the last conference that I

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1 hoped to rule on by today, and haven't ruled on yet?

2 MS. YBARRA: I believe there is some overlap, your  
3 Honor. I don't think it's entirely duplicative. My partner  
4 Andrew Dawson is going to address that one.

5 THE COURT: Let's put that one on hold also just  
6 because I have made progress on that. I just haven't issued an  
7 order yet. I would like to wait on that one because I'm  
8 hopeful that the order that I issue will help streamline some  
9 of the issues a little bit.

10 MS. YBARRA: Understood, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: Prompts and outputs, didn't we talk about  
12 this last time too?

13 MS. HURST: Your Honor, you talked about it in the  
14 context of the copyright claims. However, our motion is  
15 directed to the dilution and the common law misappropriation  
16 claim, where the prompts and outputs are disclosed in the  
17 complaint, and they serve, in our view, a different role, a  
18 very different role than the ones that were at issue on the  
19 copyright claims in the prior discussion.

20 THE COURT: Can you just briefly describe that issue  
21 for me.

22 MS. HURST: Yes, your Honor.

23 So using a dilution claim as the lens here, the New  
24 York Times is claiming that they were able to cause Bing Chat,  
25 let's just say for purposes of our discussion, to

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1 mischaracterize the contents of a New York Times article or to  
2 inaccurately summarize it or to give a broken link, things  
3 along those lines, your Honor.

4 And then they claim that the substance of that  
5 interaction between the prompt and the output reflects a  
6 consumer state of mind that will tarnish the New York Times  
7 because the consumer will attribute the error or  
8 mischaracterization to the New York Times and that it's  
9 Mr. Altman who caused that tarnishment to occur, your Honor.  
10 It's not possible to understand that theory of the claim  
11 without looking at both the prompts and the outputs. Indeed,  
12 the Times recognizes this because they disclose substantial  
13 portions of the prompts and outputs in their allegations. Your  
14 Honor, it's our position that they can't do that to come into  
15 court and then disavow all that and say they won't rely on any  
16 of it for purposes of their case because then there is no  
17 claim. In fact, they weren't willing to disavow reliance on it  
18 entirely. They said, no, we are relying on it for purposes of  
19 Rule 12, and Rule 26. And we will give the allegations in our  
20 complaint to our experts.

21 Your Honor, it's our view that under 502(a) and the  
22 cases that we cited, that requires disclosure in these  
23 circumstances. Both because there has already been a personal  
24 disclosure and because they put this at issue in a way that  
25 extends to their work that's underlying facts, your Honor.

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1 These are facts, the contents of the prompts and outputs that  
2 are alleged in the complaint in connection with these other  
3 claims.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Let me hear briefly what the  
5 objection is.

6 MS. CRONIN: Good morning, your Honor. This is Emily  
7 Cronin from Sussman Godfrey for the Times.

8 At a high level, we disagree that this is different  
9 than the motion that OpenAI brought and that your Honor ruled  
10 on last month. We think that the issues overlap and, we think  
11 the request for production to overlap, considerably. That  
12 motion dealt with Exhibit J, but it also department with all  
13 the prompts and outputs cited in the complaint. Just like with  
14 Exhibit J, the Times is not intending to rely on these prompts  
15 or outputs in summary judgment or at trial either.

16 Just to clarify a point, the Times' experts are not  
17 planning to rely on these either. All we said is that in so  
18 far as we give our experts a copy of the complaint, the  
19 publicly filed complaint that this Court and defendants have  
20 access to, they will read those allegations and see the  
21 examples cited in the complaint. Our experts are not relying  
22 on the underlying work product or any of the Time's counsel's  
23 investigation in their analysis in this case.

24 And we disagree with the basic premise that you can't  
25 assess the merits of the misappropriation claim or the

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1 trademark dilution claim without looking at this attorney work  
2 product and privileged communications. Our position is that  
3 the evidence of this will come from defendant's own data, so  
4 Microsoft's output logs, which with they've agreed to produce.  
5 That will show what user prompts go into certain queries and  
6 what outputs are generated.

7 And the key to these claims is that Microsoft  
8 products, let's say Bing Chat, are reproducing or summarizing  
9 Times and Wirecutter content in a way that is unfair and that  
10 is misappropriating the Times' works. And in the case of the  
11 trademark dilution claim, producing hallucinations. So the  
12 attorney investigation and the documents and communications  
13 about that attorney investigation are not probative on these  
14 claims and again, the Times is not going to rely on these  
15 investigations or the communications about this investigation  
16 in its case in chief at trial.

17 If your Honor has no further questions, I'm happy to  
18 rest on what we briefed in the papers.

19 THE COURT: Okay. For Microsoft, do you want to add  
20 anything other than what's been in your papers? I'm not ruling  
21 from the bench on this.

22 MS. HURST: Thank you, your Honor.

23 I would say it's not the rule that you can plead facts  
24 and then disavow them after the litigation has started to  
25 proceed. And let me just say the practical problems with that

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1 here. Your Honor, in focusing again on the dilution claim, we  
2 don't understand -- this is supposed to be about consumer  
3 mental impressions. Without those prompts and outputs, there  
4 is literally nothing to tell us what this claim is about. And  
5 we cannot wait until we get some expert report a couple of  
6 months before the summary judgment deadline to understand this  
7 claim. The prompts and outputs are necessary to understand  
8 what state of mind and what actions are really at issue. Is it  
9 broken links? We can address broken links and whether that's  
10 properly the basis for some kind a tarnishment claim. Is it  
11 giving an outdated piece of health information?

12 Your Honor, then giving this to their expert, whether  
13 the expert says they rely on it or not, is a problem. And let  
14 me give the Court an example of why. What if they used an  
15 automated approach and they pinged the models with hundreds or  
16 thousands of requests to come up with a prompting strategy that  
17 would enable them to generate these allegedly false things and  
18 bad things attributed to the Times? And then their expert  
19 looks at their complaint and the expert is able to get the  
20 benefit of that, start a new with the benefit of that and then  
21 never be cross-examined on how hard it was to actually come up  
22 with that approach. And in that's like saying, the incidents  
23 at which this occurs is in reality, one-fifth of 1 percent, but  
24 we don't know that because all of the work it took them to get  
25 to the subject matter that their expert now gets a head start

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1 on can't be cross-examined, your Honor, and that's just  
2 fundamentally unfair.

3 THE COURT: I have two questions. One, I will ask the  
4 question that might take some digging from the other attorneys  
5 who aren't speaking. We talked about this at the last  
6 conference. It's 134-page transcript. If somebody wants to  
7 point me to the pages roughly where we talked about it -- you  
8 have it already.

9 MS. CRONIN: Your Honor, page 63 of the hearing  
10 transcript is where OpenAI's counsel made a lot of the same  
11 arguments.

12 THE COURT: I'm going to just put a tab on that right  
13 now. Because the next question I'm going to ask is, you made a  
14 point -- what's your name again?

15 MS. CRONIN: Emily Cronin.

16 THE COURT: You made a point, Ms. Cronin, about you're  
17 going to be getting information from Microsoft's own output  
18 logs. Explain to me what that means and what the information  
19 from Microsoft's output logs, which I'm guessing is going to be  
20 produced in discovery?

21 MS. HURST: It's actually quite complicated, your  
22 Honor. That's 15 petabytes of data.

23 THE COURT: I don't even know how many exponents that  
24 is.

25 MS. HURST: Exactly, your Honor.

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1           Whether that data ultimately shows anything at all  
2 relevant this to this question is highly uncertain and will be  
3 the product of a long chain of events.

4           THE COURT: Talk to me about what the Times would  
5 expect or hope to get from the Microsoft output logs. And then  
6 let me hear a little bit more background. This is educating  
7 myself on what the output logs are. What I'm also hearing is  
8 this might be premature, depending on what is produced when you  
9 say you are producing output logs.

10          MS. CRONIN: What we are hoping the output logs will  
11 show or what we expect them to show is exactly what Microsoft  
12 says it it's from this work product and from the Times'  
13 investigation and complaint, which is how these outputs are  
14 generated. What user prompts go into their Bing Chat, and then  
15 how --

16          THE COURT: I'm sorry to interrupt you, but these  
17 would presumably be non-New York Times users, just other  
18 anonymous users putting in prompts and then what the output is  
19 from those prompts?

20          MS. CRONIN: Yes. And to point to the  
21 misappropriation claim, this deals with the Hot News Doctrine.  
22 How are Microsoft products, how is Bing Chat retrieving recent  
23 articles or Wirecutter recommendations and providing them,  
24 either in summary form or verbatim, to its users. Which,  
25 again, the high-level issues that I'm hearing, which is on page

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63 of the hearing transcript, is that Microsoft needs to know how many and what kinds of prompts users need to enter in order to generate misappropriating or hallucinatory content and how hard it is for a user to generate that. In addition to the output logs, it seems feasible that they could test their products themselves, and their experts would test how many times you have to ask Bing Chat before it produces a hallucination of a Times article and falsely represents that it's the Times or how hard it is to get them to reproduce yesterday's Wirecutter article on Christmas gifts.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. HURST: Your Honor, if we ask Copilot or Bing Chat today "what's the contents of a New York Times article," they will say that's behind a paywall. I can't give it to you. This is part of a problem. It's not like we haven't tried to figure out how they got these results and duplicate them. We have.

And your Honor, if you think about the difference between this and Exhibit J, in connection with the copyright claim, Exhibit J was for them to enable to say, we have a good faith basis for inquiring whether this is in the training data. That's like a binary thing. There are some complications related to it. But there is another clear source of data, it's either in the training data or it's not. That's not what we are talking about here. Here is the actual contents of the

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1 prompts and outputs that are at issue. It's not about whether  
2 there was something in the training data. It's about the  
3 actual behavior between a user and a model to produce an  
4 output. And their claim, their dilution and misappropriation  
5 claim rely upon that behavior, the only facts of which are the  
6 allegations in the first amended complaint, which they  
7 acknowledge had to be disclosed in order to state the claim  
8 because they summarized them. They disclose and summarize them  
9 in those two claims to meet Rule 12.

10 On the data, your Honor, so here is where we are,  
11 there are 15 petabytes of this user session data. We've  
12 primarily meeting and conferring with Ms. Maisel about this.  
13 She has taken the lead for the plaintiffs on this issue. We've  
14 given them samples of the data and the fields listing to enable  
15 them to formulate a sampling methodology. It may be that there  
16 will be further disclosures needed to be made in aid of their  
17 ability to do that, your Honor. But in order for them to get  
18 at this issue, they are going to have to do a sample of some  
19 kind. We are going to have to then see if we could query the  
20 database to do that. Nobody knows what volume that is going to  
21 look like, and nobody knows what's in there. This isn't like  
22 the training data where you load it up on a machine and go look  
23 at it. This is total speculation whether anything in there  
24 would support a theory that consumers are confused about the  
25 operation of this model with respect to the New York Times or

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1 not.

2 And so, your Honor, it can't be that they plead  
3 themselves into court to take discovery of a 15petabyte trove  
4 of data in a total fishing expedition without having to produce  
5 the facts that form the basis for their allegations.

6 THE COURT: Talk to me a little bit more about the  
7 output logs. Is it that there are logs maintained of any time  
8 anybody queries the database and then you are trying to get at  
9 a subset of that?

10 MS. HURST: Your Honor, there is numerous fields or  
11 items of data that are collected in connection with each  
12 session between the user and the service.

13 THE COURT: In this instance we are talking about a  
14 particular user or are talking about --

15 MS. HURST: No.

16 THE COURT: So it's not limited to, say, a New York  
17 Times' affiliated user, it could be users at large?

18 MS. HURST: Users at a large, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: What I understand from what you are  
20 describing is that it's taking a long time because you are  
21 trying to do a sample. Is there any dispute about how long  
22 it's taking or what the process by which you are getting these  
23 output logs?

24 MS. HURST: Not at the present time, your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Okay. Well, in that instance then, I'm

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1 going to deny the request on grounds of privilege and  
2 confidentiality reasons without prejudice to renewal because I  
3 think this will depend on the progress of what you are getting  
4 from the output logs. What I'm hearing from the New York Times  
5 and the press plaintiffs is that, at least now, I don't think  
6 it's been shown that you need this information if you are able  
7 to get essentially sanitized or clean non-privileged  
8 information through this process. Because what I'm hearing  
9 from the New York Times is that they ran these certain queries  
10 to show that they had a good faith basis to plead that the  
11 search engine was producing either broken links,  
12 misinformation, false information, *et cetera*, right. But that  
13 is not limited to, I think what they're claiming at large,  
14 which is the interactions with this AI process turns them out.  
15 I don't think they are saying that we are the only ones who've  
16 gotten broken links or misinformation. So that's why I think  
17 that the sampling of the output logs, onerous and burdensome  
18 and incredibly data heavy as it may be, may be a way to avoid  
19 having to get to the privilege and confidential material.

20 (Continued on next page)

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1 MS. HURST: Your Honor, assuredly they are not saying  
2 we are the only ones limited to this. We are the ones saying  
3 they are the only ones limited to this, that they have  
4 artificially produced these results.

5 Your Honor, I believe we are entitled to examine that  
6 contention when they have disclosed the facts of the prompts  
7 and the outputs in their pleading allegations.

8 THE COURT: That's my ruling right now. It's denied  
9 without prejudice to renewal. We're going to have to take it  
10 up at a later time when you're going to have to show me that  
11 the output logs are not sufficient.

12 All right. And this was ECF 284. Was that?

13 MS. HURST: Yes, your Honor.

14 THE COURT: All right.

15 MS. BROOK: Your Honor, Davida Brook, Susman Godfrey.  
16 If it would be helpful to play MC, there are four issues  
17 remaining of all of the issues that the parties decided to  
18 raise during the break. Do you want me to give you the topic  
19 header of what they are?

20 THE COURT: Yeah, let's see what they are so I can see  
21 how we can move this along.

22 MS. BROOK: Thank you, your Honor. So from the class  
23 plaintiffs, their second issue was whether or not they can take  
24 a custodial 30(b)(6).

25 THE COURT: But I thought, and I'll let Mr. Nath let

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1 me know, but I thought you had sat that given my earlier  
2 discussion and ruling on the custodians issue in the other case  
3 that you maybe had enough guidance to go forward on that.

4 MR. NATH: That's true as to our motion to compel  
5 additional custodians. We had briefed as part of the  
6 deposition protocol whether we can take an early 30(b)(6) on a  
7 custodian of records issue. We've met and conferred about it  
8 with the defendants several times, and I'm mindful of what your  
9 Honor said earlier today and the reasons you gave for why an  
10 early 30(b)(6) makes sense in this case are spot on.

11 But I just wanted to let the Court know that we have  
12 met and conferred a lot about this and have really reached an  
13 impasse on the question. So it would be very helpful to have a  
14 ruling now, in particular because I'm hoping we can have a  
15 conference in December and I'm hoping --

16 THE COURT: Oh, you'll have a conference in December.

17 MR. NATH: And I'm hoping to take that deposition  
18 before then so we can streamline some of these discovery  
19 issues.

20 THE COURT: Let me hear from -- is this directed  
21 towards OpenAI or Microsoft or both?

22 MR. NATH: Both, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Let me hear from defendants.

24 MS. HURST: Your Honor, for us there isn't any dispute  
25 over custodians between Microsoft and the class plaintiffs.

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1 We've produced from 13 custodians. There's two more under  
2 discussion. We don't even have a dispute. So I don't see how  
3 there would be a basis for any deposition about custodial  
4 discovery.

5 THE COURT: Let's hear from OpenAI.

6 MR. GOLDBERG: Nick Goldberg, Keker Van Nest & Peters.

7 Two issues, your Honor. One is the scope. We heard  
8 your Honor's guidance this morning. The scope that they've  
9 laid out in the briefing and in our meet and confer discussions  
10 for custodial topics is exceedingly broad. And my practical  
11 concern is that it's going to lead to protracted disputes in  
12 the future about whether they're taking merits depositions now,  
13 seeking testimony on merits issues now. For example, they seek  
14 to include as custodial topics things related to the storage  
15 and retention of all information that can be the issues  
16 directly related to the training models, the employee use of  
17 software programs or tools, the structure of relationship  
18 between the defendants, and other topics not directly related  
19 to the merits of the case, which haven't been disclosed to us.

20 THE COURT: Okay. Stop. By Friday, meet and confer.  
21 By Friday, one joint letter. One joint letter on what if  
22 anything you have been able to resolve about an early 30(b)(6)  
23 regarding custodial issues.

24 MR. GOLDBERG: Yes. Yes.

25 THE COURT: I understand you're referring to things

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1 you filed before this conference. And I opened the conference  
2 with some general guiding principles. Go back. Meet and  
3 confer. See if there's a limited 30(b)(6) that you can agree  
4 to.

5 MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, your Honor. With that guidance is  
6 helpful, we can do that. And then the second --

7 THE COURT: And then if there remains a dispute about  
8 this issue, joint letter. And I understand with this case that  
9 joint letter might be you each have a page and a half of your  
10 positions, rather than writing actually a joint letter. That's  
11 okay. But no more than three pages, one joint letter on this  
12 issue by Friday. Okay.

13 MR. GOLDBERG: Understood. And your Honor's guidance  
14 this morning, which we heard, is that if there are custodial  
15 depositions, it will be mutual. So we will take that under  
16 advisement. Thank you.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MS. BROOK: Your Honor, Davida Brook, Susman Godfrey  
19 on behalf of New York Times. If I can extend that homework  
20 assignment to us as well, we would also like a custodial  
21 30(b)(6). So rather than doing serially, we will also  
22 participate in the joint letter.

23 THE COURT: Yes. Okay.

24 MS. BROOK: Three left. In no particular order for  
25 the Court's consideration, there is the training data sandbox

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1 issues, your Honor. Then there are the search terms ones,  
2 which again, we have a proposal that does not require the Court  
3 go search term by search term. So that one, dare I say, may be  
4 more efficient. And then there is the issue of their objecting  
5 to one of our experts.

6 THE COURT: I think I'm going to take up the search  
7 term proposals only. But before we get into that, can you  
8 point me to, at least a few of the beginning ECF numbers for  
9 the other two, the training data sandbox issues and the  
10 objection to the expert.

11 MS. BROOK: Yes, I can. I will let Ms. Maisel speak  
12 to the training data ones.

13 MS. MAISEL: We don't have ECF numbers for the  
14 training data. This is Jennifer Maisel from Rothwell Fig.  
15 These issues have recently arisen over the past couple weeks  
16 after we started our inspection, and I personally went to the  
17 sandbox and can speak to those issues. If your Honor requires  
18 briefing on this, we can do that but we have one basic request  
19 there.

20 THE COURT: So they haven't been raised in a filing  
21 yet?

22 MS. MAISEL: No filing. We raised it in the joint  
23 agenda filed.

24 THE COURT: Okay. We're not going to do that one  
25 today. Yes?

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1 MS. BROOK: Per the expert issue, it's on the Daily  
2 News docket, your Honor, and it's ECF 163, 166, and 167.

3 THE COURT: 166 and 167. Okay. I'll have to take a  
4 look at that after the conference.

5 For the training data issue, why don't you try to see  
6 if you can file a joint letter on what that issue is by Friday.

7 MS. MAISEL: Okay.

8 THE COURT: Again, three pages. It can be one and a  
9 half pages each if you can't actually formulate a joint letter.

10 MS. MAISEL: Thank you, your Honor.

11 THE COURT: All right. Let's hear about the search  
12 terms issue. And point me to the ECF number and the case.

13 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes, your Honor. Alexander Frawley for  
14 The New York Times.

15 This is Dkt. 228 in The New York Times case, and this  
16 was a search term motion filed against OpenAI. And their  
17 opposition brief is Dkt. 233 in The New York Times case. And  
18 just as a quick recap, we talked about this at the last  
19 conference briefly, and the plan of action was that OpenAI  
20 would make a counterproposal to us, and that we would then meet  
21 and confer. And that's happened. There's been five proposals  
22 exchanged back and forth.

23 What we're seeing now is that the parties aren't  
24 disagreeing about the relevance of particular terms. The  
25 entire disagreement, and it's really a gating issue, is the

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1 total number of hit counts. So as you might expect, our terms  
2 are broader. Their terms are narrower.

3 So rather than renew our motion and ask you to go  
4 through a spreadsheet and say yes to term one and no to term  
5 two and so on, we think a more efficient proposal would be for  
6 your Honor to provide guidance on the total number of hit  
7 counts where this search term dispute should end up. We're  
8 proposing somewhere between 550,000 and 600,000. OpenAI has  
9 told us that they think it's more like 240,000. And if your  
10 Honor could provide that guidance, then I think the parties,  
11 I'm confident the parties can resolve the issue without coming  
12 back to you again. And really the onus would be on us because  
13 we would have a hit count we're working with and we would have  
14 to be selective and careful about what terms we chose.

15 THE COURT: Okay. So run that by me again. The hit  
16 count that you're proposing is?

17 MR. FRAWLEY: What we said in the agenda was someone  
18 between 550,000 and 600,000. And I just want to make one quick  
19 important clarification. This applies to both The Times case  
20 and the Daily News case. We've been making proposals on behalf  
21 of both parties. So I think that context is important for the  
22 hit counts.

23 THE COURT: Okay. And the Center for Investigative  
24 Reporting case just got consolidated, right?

25 MR. TOPIC: Matt Topic for CIR. Yes, we were just

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1 consolidated into this, correct.

2 THE COURT: Welcome to the party.

3 MR. TOPIC: Fun to come to the microphone.

4 THE COURT: So have you been engaging in any of this  
5 discussion about hit counts?

6 MR. TOPIC: We have not. I suspect we are not going  
7 to rock this boat other than on issues maybe that are really  
8 specific to us and really important. So I'll defer to the  
9 other plaintiffs' lawyers.

10 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Frawley, come back up.  
11 And OpenAI wants a lower hit count; is that right?

12 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes, that's right. They proposed to us,  
13 I think by e-mail, they think an appropriate number is 240,000  
14 for the top line hit count.

15 THE COURT: Okay. We did this before.

16 Mr. Gratz, you will get a chance to speak. I promise.

17 But just roll back a little bit. When you're saying  
18 we're talking about a total number of hit counts or a top line  
19 hit count, what does that mean? Walk me through that.

20 MR. FRAWLEY: The parties are exchanging search term  
21 proposals. There's dozens of search terms in each party's  
22 proposal. Each time OpenAI has provided hit counts, both on a  
23 term by term basis as well as a total hit count basis, and  
24 that's for all 26 currently agreed upon custodians.

25 So when we send them a spreadsheet and we say here's

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1 our search term proposal, they send us the spreadsheet back and  
2 they tell us "your proposal will result in us having to review,  
3 the most recent one, 632,000 documents for the 26 agreed upon  
4 custodians." And that's why -- that's where we came up with  
5 our number of 550 to 600,000 because we think we're pretty  
6 close. We see some terms that we should refine in our  
7 proposal, but we don't think we need to refine too many to get  
8 to what's a reasonable amount of documents for this case,  
9 especially for these cases. Sorry.

10 THE COURT: Pause. Does hit count correspond or  
11 correlate to number of documents?

12 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes, it does. And my colleagues wanted  
13 me to clarify, it's a de-duplicated amount. So they've already  
14 gone through the process of figuring out -- obviously some  
15 search terms will hit on the same document. So they've taken  
16 that into account when they say the total hit counts is 632,000  
17 for our most recent proposal.

18 THE COURT: I see. And each hit is a document?

19 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes, your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Okay. And your thought now when you're  
21 going forward with your search term proposals is that whatever  
22 top line hit count you get told that you're going to have to  
23 work with, that will enable you to better formulate and choose  
24 which search terms you might want to use and how to maybe  
25 streamline.

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1 MR. FRAWLEY: Exactly, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right. Now I'm going to ask Mr. Gratz  
3 to stand up again and talk to me about what the difference  
4 means for your clients in terms of 240,000 versus 600,000 or  
5 500,000.

6 MR. GRATZ: Right. And the difference, your Honor, is  
7 that the current -- their current Sortium proposal for the  
8 current custodians, hits around the number they're asking for,  
9 within a few tens of thousands. And their current Sortium  
10 proposal is a little flabby. There are a bunch of terms, that  
11 I'm happy to go into one in particular, where they're not  
12 really paring this down as much as they could. And we feel  
13 like we in our proposals are paring it down to really what's  
14 necessary and important. And getting them hundreds of  
15 thousands of documents.

16 THE COURT: Yeah. But, again, talk to me practically  
17 speaking and logistically speaking, what's the difference  
18 between 240 and 600?

19 MR. GRATZ: Right. And obviously, your Honor, the  
20 difference between 240 and 600 is the difference -- that number  
21 of documents to review and produce. And what does that  
22 translate into? That translates into dollars and that  
23 translates into weeks.

24 THE COURT: Yep. Now pare it down more. How long  
25 does it take? I'm assuming, but maybe I shouldn't assume, that

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1 you've done some sort of projection for either time or attorney  
2 count. So talk to me about that.

3 MR. GRATZ: So with our -- with the machine that we  
4 have running, an additional 600,000 documents, is about 100  
5 days of reviewer time. Can we do that? Sure.

6 THE COURT: Wait. 100 days of reviewer time. How  
7 many reviewers? Are the reviewers presumed to be reviewing 8  
8 hours a day, 12 hours a day, or 24 hours a day?

9 MR. GRATZ: Reviewers not presumed to be reviewing 24  
10 hours a day.

11 THE COURT: I'm not saying your making the reviewers  
12 review 24 hours a day, but when you say 100 days, does that  
13 mean 2,400 hours?

14 MR. GRATZ: That does not mean 2,400 hours.

15 THE COURT: So talk to me in terms of hours and number  
16 of reviewers.

17 MR. GRATZ: Ten hours a day, forty reviewers is the  
18 basic --

19 THE COURT: Forty reviewers.

20 MR. GRATZ: -- basis for our estimate.

21 THE COURT: So ten hours a day. That's 40,000 hours.

22 MR. GRATZ: I think that math is right, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: So that's 40,000 hours to -- that's  
24 600,000 hits, to finish 600,000 hits; is that right?

25 MR. GRATZ: I think that's right, your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: So it would be 20,000 hours to get to  
2 about half that.

3 MR. GRATZ: Correct.

4 THE COURT: Okay.

5 THE DEPUTY CLERK: If your cell phones are on, just  
6 please silence them.

7 THE COURT: Sorry?

8 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Someone's cell phone just went off.

9 THE COURT: So if you're talking about each reviewer  
10 is doing a 200-hour month, this is where I think to myself I'm  
11 really glad I'm not an associate in a law firm anymore.

12 MR. GRATZ: Indeed, your Honor. With apologies to my  
13 associates and the contract reviewers that are addressing this  
14 stuff.

15 THE COURT: Right.

16 MR. GRATZ: And this is, you know, we think that  
17 getting to a number that is quite materially smaller than  
18 600,000 still gets the plaintiffs what they need on these, the  
19 sort of concrete issues that are at the core of this case. And  
20 we are letting them choose how to narrow down the documents.  
21 And we think there are lots of good ways to do that that we  
22 have proposed and that get them what they need.

23 THE COURT: Mr. Frawley, you're like popping up and  
24 down, so come on up.

25 MR. FRAWLEY: I'm sorry. Thank you, your Honor.

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1 THE COURT: No need to apologize.

2 MR. FRAWLEY: Alexander Frawley again for The New York  
3 Times.

4 Your Honor, we think that 600,000 is appropriate.  
5 It's a big case. It just got bigger today with the CIR being  
6 added. So there are already millions of works at issue. We  
7 think it's proportional to the needs of these news cases. And  
8 in complicated, important, technical cases like these, I think  
9 I'm aware of cases where there's been over a million documents  
10 produced. Even our proposal for 600,000 documents to be  
11 reviewed is going to result in fewer being actually produced  
12 because of responsiveness and privilege calls.

13 So, at the end of the day, if we end up with a couple  
14 hundred thousand documents out of our proposal, we think that's  
15 more than reasonable and proportional to the needs of these  
16 cases.

17 THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Gratz. Do you have anything  
18 to add?

19 MR. GRATZ: The only thing I would add is, to the  
20 extent that there was -- to the extent there is an increase  
21 over what we proposed and basically our set of search terms, we  
22 actually, I mean, we really also need to make sure this  
23 includes any additional custodians. Right? This is it. This  
24 is the number that we are going to review. That, for example,  
25 that the additional, the addition of further custodians does

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1 not require sort of further increase. That we're talking about  
2 like the number that we are all aiming.

3 THE COURT: I'm actually more inclined to think that  
4 if there's added custodians, that you'll use the same search  
5 terms. No?

6 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes, your Honor.

7 THE COURT: Run the same search terms.

8 MR. GRATZ: Right. And what we're saying is like, as  
9 we were discussing before, we're going to do some hits on  
10 proposed custodians. We want to like to the -- we want this to  
11 be the all in number. Like I agree that it's going to be the  
12 same search terms for those additional custodians.

13 THE COURT: Okay. We may be cutting it too finely at  
14 this point. If you really want me to pick a number, I'm happy  
15 to pick a number, but let me go through some of this.

16 If you're talking about 200 reviewer hours per  
17 reviewer per month, then if you had 100 reviewers, if you had  
18 100 reviewers, you could get 300,000 hits reviewed in a month.

19 MR. GRATZ: I think that math is right, your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Okay. And you would be anticipating  
21 rolling production anyway, right?

22 MR. GRATZ: Yes, your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Okay. If you were to be doing a rolling  
24 production -- this is exactly the kind of micromanaging I told  
25 myself I wasn't going to do. But I'm going to ask the

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1 questions anyway just because I can't help myself.

2 If you were to be doing a rolling production, have you  
3 talked about whether the rolling production would be based on  
4 terms or custodians or something else?

5 MR. GRATZ: No.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 MR. GRATZ: We haven't made any agreements about like  
8 what order we're reviewing everything in.

9 THE COURT: Right. And I know Ms. Brook is trying to  
10 make this very, very streamlined. And I'm putting my finger in  
11 there and making it worse. What's that?

12 MR. GRATZ: And I am trying not to micromanage the  
13 document production machine to --

14 THE COURT: Right. Well, I guess because you raise  
15 the issue of some of the search terms might be a little flabby.  
16 Maybe they are. And I feel like I'm really just picking a  
17 number out of a hat right now without really understanding how  
18 it's going to be produced.

19 But here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to give  
20 you 500,000 search terms as a cap. But I want you to meet and  
21 confer about a rolling production that is doable, that gets the  
22 plaintiffs what they think are the most important or the hotter  
23 docs first. Okay? Or just to get, you know, to make it easy,  
24 easier to get documents produced, and get that started.

25 And then you should be continuing to talk about what

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1 you're getting in this rolling production. Because it may get  
2 to a point where if you've produced the equivalent of like  
3 250,000 documents, that they may say, all right, yeah, yeah, we  
4 got enough, or we can turn down the spigot a little bit, or why  
5 don't we wind it down a little bit. Right? So I'm going to  
6 impose right now a ceiling of 500,000 hits. With guidance. I  
7 mean, none of you, and particularly the recently barred  
8 attorneys who are probably not in this room, want to be doing  
9 more doc review than is necessary.

10 MR. GRATZ: Absolutely, your Honor. And the only  
11 thing I would add is to that is the flabby search terms don't  
12 actually result in more documents getting produced. They just  
13 result in pulling in nonresponsive documents that need to be  
14 reviewed, but then which then don't end up getting produced.

15 THE COURT: Right. But that's the cap.

16 MR. GRATZ: Yeah, the 500.

17 THE COURT: So work on the flabby search terms, and  
18 you can get down to 500,000 maybe, and then work on coming up  
19 with a rolling production that, you know, you may be able to  
20 check in at periodic benchmarks during the rolling production  
21 to say are we still full bore on this, or are there things that  
22 we can start putting on the back burner because of what we're  
23 seeing.

24 MR. GRATZ: I will remain hopeful that there will be a  
25 point at which the plaintiffs will say "I do not wish for

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1 anymore documents."

2 THE COURT: Well, they may not say I don't want  
3 anymore but they might say, you know, let's focus on this  
4 search term over another one.

5 MR. GRATZ: Sure.

6 THE COURT: This set of hits over another one. And  
7 let's let that be an iterative process that doesn't involve me.

8 MR. GRATZ: Absolutely, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Where you can get, as the Rolling Stones  
10 say, you can't always get what you want. But my hope is that  
11 you'll get what you need on both sides.

12 Mr. Frawley, you had something else you wanted to say?

13 MR. FRAWLEY: Yes, just very briefly. That process  
14 makes sense to us. Thank you, your Honor.

15 And I think one reason it makes sense is because, for  
16 example, as we get a document that may cause a new potential  
17 search term to come to light, and then we might, as part of  
18 this process -- no, hear me out.

19 THE COURT: Good thing facial expressions aren't  
20 reflected on the transcript. Go ahead.

21 MR. FRAWLEY: That idea I think it makes sense for us  
22 to say, look, this is actually a really important term for us.  
23 It's more important than term 55, we can get rid of that one.  
24 So it doesn't hurt their burden at all. It puts the onus on us  
25 to focus on what we think is important.

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1 MR. GRATZ: And, your Honor, I just want to note that  
2 actually doesn't work in practice because we're not reviewing  
3 everything that hits on this search term, and then everything  
4 that hits on the next search term. We're getting a group of  
5 documents that hits on a group of search terms. But we're  
6 happy to work with the plaintiff to try to get them iteratively  
7 things that they want more, in hopes that they may not want the  
8 things that they want less.

9 THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, look, you all have managed  
10 to find so many ways to fight about so many things, that while  
11 I remain ever hopeful that this is the last time I'm going to  
12 hear about search terms, if I was a betting person, I wouldn't  
13 bet on myself.

14 Okay. That hopefully takes care of the search terms  
15 issues. I will review these other issues. You all have  
16 homework. Ms. Brook is standing up. I see another person on  
17 defendant's side standing up. Let's try to find a way to wrap  
18 up.

19 Go ahead, Ms. Brook.

20 MS. BROOK: This is in the direction of wrapping up.  
21 So two points. One, I'm sure this is already on the Court's  
22 agenda, but if we could set the next hearing before we leave  
23 today.

24 THE COURT: Absolutely.

25 MS. BROOK: Greatly appreciated.

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1 And, two, as the Court noted, in our ability to find  
2 things to fight about, there are other issues that don't fall  
3 into the buckets of things that, as to both sides, that both  
4 sides have with each other's discovery to date, that don't fall  
5 into either something specifically raised with the Court today,  
6 or that we've specifically raised with the Court today. But  
7 the Court has indicated it will go back to the papers.  
8 Perhaps, in the Friday joint letters, we should just highlight  
9 the ECF entries associated with those issues that did not come  
10 up, or some other procedure that the Court prefers.

11 THE COURT: I had given you a larger homework  
12 assignment, which was not just --

13 MS. BROOK: Oh, the topic.

14 THE COURT: Yeah, the topics, and the chart by topics.  
15 Did I give you a due date on that?

16 MS. BROOK: I don't believe so, but I feel free to be  
17 corrected by 30 lawyers so.

18 THE COURT: Anyone?

19 MS. BROOK: My understanding was that was just how  
20 your Court wanted it done in advance of the next conference.  
21 So if it was more that your Court also wants one backwards --

22 THE COURT: Yes. Because I know there are things we  
23 haven't gotten to. I have a 30-page summary, prepared by my  
24 clerk, of the motions, and it's in tiny print too. So I know  
25 that there are issues that we haven't gotten to, but I'm asking

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1 for your help to reframe those and point me to them. So that  
2 in addition to the bigger issues that you raised just now that  
3 we've been talking about and that you highlighted, they're in a  
4 chart or in buckets that I can more readily understand.

5 I think when we were talking about these issues today,  
6 I think it gives you some guidance about how I would like them  
7 framed, rather than by request number, but the broad issue of  
8 the dispute. And then what, you know, what it is or why this  
9 matters and then what the objections are.

10 MS. BROOK: May I suggest that we get that to the  
11 Court collaboratively by a week from today, the 6th of  
12 November?

13 THE COURT: One week is perfect. November 6th.

14 MS. BROOK: And then I'm going to sit down.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. NATH: Your Honor, I have one question. We have  
17 joint letters due on two issues, I think if I counted it up  
18 correctly, on Friday. Does the Court want one joint letter or  
19 rather us file --

20 THE COURT: Two separate joint letters.

21 MR. NATH: Okay. Understood.

22 THE COURT: Yes. Introduce yourself, please.

23 MR. DAWSON: Your Honor, thank you. Your Honor,  
24 Andrew Dawson from Keker Van Nest & Peters. And my colleague  
25 Ms. Ybarra flagged on the docket we do have a motion, the

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1 shorthand, which was damages. And I clearly heard your Honor's  
2 view that today is not the day for damages. I did want to make  
3 sure your Honor was aware, the damages issue highlighted in  
4 that motion are not just damages. They also relate to certain  
5 aspects of the fair use, the harm alleged in the complaint,  
6 product substitution. And even if it were just on damages, the  
7 defendants' concern at the moment is that the plaintiffs are,  
8 the New York Times in particular, are making productions about  
9 damages, but they're cabined in a way that are beneficial to  
10 the New York Times. And they have resisted the kind of  
11 discovery that we think is appropriate to our defenses.

12 So we're concerned about there being uneven playing  
13 field. And when experts start looking at materials, the only  
14 stuff in the record will be stuff the plaintiffs have decided  
15 is favorable to them, while they have resisted producing things  
16 that would be favorable to us. And I'm curious your Honor's  
17 view on how we should proceed about this, what timing your  
18 Honor would prefer, and the mechanism to bring these issues to  
19 the Court's attention.

20 THE COURT: This relates in some part to some of the  
21 issues raised in --

22 MR. DAWSON: So there's Dkt. 276.

23 THE COURT: Okay.

24 MR. DAWSON: And the docket number has three  
25 categories within it.

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1 THE COURT: Whoa, whoa, whoa. Is that the one about  
2 like how New York Times use and views and statements about  
3 Generative AI?

4 MR. DAWSON: So there's some -- there are three  
5 categories. Two I think relate more to the pending motion from  
6 September. There's one that really is distinct, where the  
7 dispute at the moment is about analyses of trends. And the  
8 fundamental concern that we have is that it's no secret that  
9 The Times and Legacy Media are in a competitive marketplace.  
10 Lots of things influence the trends of subscription, of  
11 revenue, of website traffic.

12 The Times has been willing to produce materials that  
13 would -- within the category of AI's influence, but they're  
14 refusing to produce analyses that might be focused on entirely  
15 different trends, be they demographic trends, you know,  
16 competition from social media. I think that's the crux of the  
17 category for us.

18 If there are analyses out there suggesting that there  
19 was going to be a diminishment in subscriptions, totally  
20 independent of AI, totally independent of OpenAI, that's  
21 critical evidence for us. It's critical evidence on the  
22 product substitution issues that are relevant in fair use. And  
23 at some point, we do think we need to get access to that  
24 material so that the only information in the record is not the  
25 stuff most favorable to the plaintiffs.

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1 THE COURT: Some of this relates to how analyses are  
2 done. So why don't you look at the analyses that are done  
3 first.

4 MR. DAWSON: And our concern is we don't know. We  
5 don't know what analysis have been done.

6 THE COURT: No, no. I'm saying what has been produced  
7 about the AI influence because, as I understand it, many of  
8 these analyses and data analysis, when drawing conclusions or  
9 inferences about trends, usually also rely on certain  
10 assumptions or other analyses that back out the effects of some  
11 of these other things that you're talking about. So I'm not  
12 sure that asking for separate analyses on these other issues is  
13 necessary if the analyses of the AI influence have already  
14 taken that into account.

15 MR. DAWSON: I think one concern we would have on that  
16 is timing. And this has come up, date range issues have come  
17 up more broadly. I won't get into those here. But I do think,  
18 I would assume that the trends within The Times and its  
19 leadership are complex, multivariable, lots of influences. The  
20 presence of AI as an alleged competitor, and to be clear, we  
21 think the allegations of substitution are kind of wildly  
22 speculative. The competition more broadly in the marketplace  
23 extends long before OpenAI came on the scene, long before  
24 Generative AI. And I must believe analyses from 2018, 2015  
25 that go back before any of the new alleged influences came onto

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1 the scene. And we think those are going to be highly valuable.  
2 And it could be that there are some more recent ones that take  
3 account of some of these multivariable. But we think if those  
4 more recent analyses end up not accounting for the same factors  
5 taken in by previous analyses, we need the full waterfront in  
6 order to assess and challenge the credibility of any  
7 allegations about the affect of OpenAI's technology.

8 THE COURT: Okay. What's the ECF numbers on that?

9 MR. DAWSON: So this is 276, and it's the first  
10 section within 276 is our motion. And the opposition is at  
11 number 293.

12 THE COURT: Okay. Put that in your chart that's  
13 coming in, in a week anyway. But I'll take a look at that  
14 also. Okay?

15 MR. DAWSON: Thank you, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right. So anything else you all want  
17 to raise before I have a few things that I was supposed to  
18 raise?

19 MR. TOPIC: Matt Topic for CIR. I have just some  
20 little housekeeping things.

21 THE COURT: Yeah.

22 MR. TOPIC: If you could enter the agreed PO and ESI  
23 order. Those are 103 and 104 on the CIR docket, that will then  
24 allow defendants to make their cross-production so we can start  
25 the process of getting caught up. I'm assuming it isn't going

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1 to take them very long to do. That, you know, if you want to  
2 give them a date, I'd love that, but if you want to let it kind  
3 of ride, I'm okay with it.

4 THE COURT: What? To enter those protective orders?

5 MR. TOPIC: No, to make the cross-production to us. I  
6 don't want to wait weeks and weeks and months and months to get  
7 that.

8 THE COURT: So all you need is the protective orders  
9 entered and then they can cross produce.

10 MR. TOPIC: Correct.

11 THE COURT: That will be entered today. Within 24  
12 hours, if not today.

13 MR. TOPIC: Thank you. I don't think we discussed it,  
14 but if we can get the interrogatory and RFA responses from the  
15 other cases, that will allow us to probably eliminate a whole  
16 lot of things we would otherwise be asking for.

17 THE COURT: Talk to your new friends.

18 MR. TOPIC: Thank you.

19 THE COURT: All right. We need to set a date for the  
20 next conference. I have a couple of other housekeeping things  
21 to go over with you, but I lost the post-it that they were  
22 written on.

23 But let's set the date. December. I think the first  
24 week of December. I had a trial set, so we have sometime.

25 THE DEPUTY CLERK: So any day that week. Tuesday, the

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1 3rd.

2 THE COURT: Tuesday, December 3rd, 9:30 a.m., next  
3 conference.

4 Now, in preparation for the next conference, I will  
5 rely principally on the chart that you give me in a week. I  
6 will do my best to try to pare down that chart, but I'll plan  
7 to work primarily from that chart.

8 I have a few other housekeeping matters on my end as  
9 well. We no longer need hard copy courtesy copies. I know  
10 that's in my rules, but we have a room full of hard copy  
11 personal courtesy copies anymore. In a case like this, it's  
12 actually easier to rely on the electronic version.

13 The plaintiffs in The New York Times case were  
14 directed to file proposed exhibits to the amended complaint on  
15 ECF, and they've been filed ECF Nos. 171 through 202. Please  
16 also for that send to in electronic format to Judge Stein's  
17 chambers and my chambers. Confer with my deputy offline. I  
18 think the most expedient way may be via FTP. But we have to  
19 make sure we have it set up on our end to receive.

20 So no more hard copy courtesy copies. And let's see.  
21 I already asked you when you do file something, if it's an  
22 opposition or response, try to make at least one hyperlink to  
23 the other document. Just a minute.

24 I found my post-it. Okay. That's it on my end.

25 Yes, Ms. Brook, you had a question?

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1 MS. BROOK: I may make one suggestion, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Yeah.

3 MS. BROOK: So we have a due date from the Court  
4 already to submit the new chart in the format described by the  
5 Court by a week from today, November 6th. While the parties  
6 will do everything in their power to not add additional issues  
7 in between November 6th and December 3rd, I believe it was --  
8 there may be one or two additional things. And so I was going  
9 to suggest that we provide the Court with an updated version of  
10 that chart in the format as described by the Court today. And  
11 so that associates and others are not doing that over the  
12 Thanksgiving week, I was going to suggest we make it due by the  
13 22nd of November, which is the Friday before that Thanksgiving  
14 week, so a little bit more from a week out from that  
15 conference.

16 THE COURT: You read my mind. Updated chart,  
17 November 22nd. You either read my mind or you've had like  
18 conversations with other people about how I set due dates.

19 Not only is the updated chart due November 22nd, there  
20 is a moratorium on any filings about discovery. All I want  
21 between -- any new filings between November 23rd and the date  
22 of our conference are going to be administrative things, like  
23 *pro hac vice* motions. There is a moratorium on new filings.  
24 Okay. Please stop. And we'll use the updated chart from  
25 November 22nd as our agenda, as our guidepost for the December

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1 conference.

2 At the end of the conference, maybe we can talk about  
3 whether there's new issues that are percolating or that may be  
4 ripe that arose between November 22nd and the date of the  
5 conference. But we're not going to argue them at that point.  
6 Then we're going to talk about how we're going to try to work  
7 them out, or whether we need briefing, letters or other topics.

8 Anything else?

9 Okay. My previous request about ordering the  
10 transcript stands. I can't remember, honestly, what I did last  
11 time. But thank you very much and we are adjourned.

12 (Adjourned)